

**REMARKS**

The applicant hereby affirms the election of claims 10-12 without traverse made by the undersigned in a telephone interview on February 22, 2005.

The examiner has rejected claims 10 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barber, U.S. Patent 5,700,723, hereinafter Barber. This rejection is not thought to be well taken, especially in view of the amendments to claim 10. Claim 10, as amended, requires that there be a second cavity at the end of the channel, which second cavity has a height greater than that of the channel. This is clearly taught in the instant application (See Figure 3 and page 11, lines 7-8). This is neither taught nor suggested by Barber and, thus, this claim is believed to be allowable. With respect to claim 12, this claim is dependent upon claim 10 and for the same reasons is believed to be allowable.

Prior art is anticipatory only if every element of the claimed invention is disclosed in a single item of prior art in the form literally defined in the claim. Jamesbury Corp. v. Litton Indus. Products, 756 F.2d 1556, 225 USPQ 253 (Fed. Cir. 1985); Atlas Powder Co. v. du Pont, 750 F.2d 1569, 224 USPQ 409 (Fed. Cir. 1984); American Hospital Supply v. Travenol Labs, 745 F.2d 1, 223 USPQ 577 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

The examiner has rejected claims 10 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (a) as anticipated by Sawai, US Patent 6,177,724 B1, hereinafter Sawai. This rejection is not thought to be well taken in view of the amendments to claim 10. As pointed out above, claim 10 requires that there be a second cavity at the end of the channel, which second cavity has a height greater than that of the channel. This is neither taught nor suggested by Sawai and, thus, this claim is believed to be allowable. With respect to claim 12, this claim is dependent upon claim 10 and, for the same reasons, is believed to be allowable.

The examiner has rejected claims 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated Kumamoto et al, U.S. Patent 6,632,704 B2, hereinafter Kumamoto et al. This rejection is not thought to be well taken in view of the amendments to claim 10. As amended, claim 10 requires that at least one channel extending from the cavity in which the chip resides has a height less than the height of the cavity in which the chip resides, and also requires that the encapsulant completely encapsulate the chip. Neither of these features is taught nor suggested by Kumamoto et al. In this reference, the channels extending from the chip cavity are actually higher than the chip cavity, and the encapsulant does not completely encapsulate the chip. Both of these features are found in the instant application (see Figure 3). Claims 11 and 12 are dependent upon claim 10 and, for the same reasons, are believed to be allowable.

The remaining references cited but not applied by the examiner have been reviewed, but are not believed to be any more pertinent.

In view of the above, it is believed that each of the claims now in the application is distinguishable one from the other and over the prior art. Therefore, reconsideration and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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